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חברת

פאלי

1940 - 1936



שם: התכתבות - כללי

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מזהה פנימי:

מס פריט: 135145 72.13/1 - 2 מזהה לוגי:

30/06/2009 02-112-08-10-09 כתובת:



2/569

URGENT

21 Nov 1958

Major Goldsmith

204

J. M. LEVY. Esq.

King David Hotel

מלך דוד
מלון
(מלון מלך דוד)



PALESTINE POSTS, TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES.

98

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يجب ان يصل هذا النموذج مع كل
 رسالة بخصوص هذا التلغراف
 مع المراسلة هذه في
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Time

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الوقت

on

19

سلم في
 ديسمبر
 التاريخ
 ١٩١١

Received at

1840

وصل في
 ديسمبر

To

Joseph Levy Jerusalem الى
 ١٩١١

Authority sent consul today for
 Simon

Rifaat

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The undermentioned services are available:

- I. By special messenger all the way.
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- Charges and further particulars may be ascertained at any Post Office.

خدمات التوزيع السريع —

تتوفر السبيلات الآتية :-

- (١) بواسطة موزع خاص على طول الطريق
 - (٢) بواسطة موزع خاص بعد الاستلام في مكتب التوزيع بناء على طلب الرسل
 - (٣) بواسطة موزع خاص بعد الاستلام في مكتب التوزيع بناء على طلب الرسل اليه
- يمكن الاستعلام عن الاجراءات عن اى تفصيل اخرى من اى مكتب يريد.

שרות ע"י מסירה מוקדמת —

השרויות ולקמן קצות:

- (א) על ידי שליח מיוחד — כל הדרך.
 - (ב) על ידי שליח מיוחד, אחרי שנתקבל במשרד המסירה — על פי דרישת השוכר.
 - (ג) על ידי שליח מיוחד, אחרי שנתקבל במשרד המסירה — על פי דרישת המקבל.
- בדבר המעורים יותר המפרטים אפשר להודיע בכל משרד דאר.

1770000

Well, Sir Miles, I am really very glad that I was not so rash in replying to your letter and giving vent to my feelings of anger as you did in writing to me.

Sir Miles, I do not know who your informers are, nor is it any of my business who they are, but I do want you to know that you are being misinformed and misled with the express purpose of creating continual friction and ill-feelings between us.

Sir Miles, nothing in the world, with the exception of my King and my Country, is nearer to my heart than the desire to be on the friendliest and most amicable terms with you as a person and with you as representative of the British Government. But most unfortunately, I can get no response and no cooperation from you. On the contrary, you give me the impression that even when everything is running smoothly you always manage to find something to antagonize me. Why this should be so I fail to understand.

If you have a real substantial grudge why not come out with it and I'm sure it can be remedied. If I have done anything to hurt your feelings or if I have in any way slighted you, please be frank--tell it to me and I will try to rectify it.

Let me tell you, and I am very emphatic about this, that I am totally and absolutely innocent of the accusations against me in your letter of January 17th concerning the items published in El Masri Effendi and Rose el Youssef. I neither inspired them nor do I have the remotest idea whence they emanated. Moreover, I haven't the remotest idea where the Ahram obtained the news that Abdul Fattah Pasha had excused himself from lunching at the Embassy due to the illness of his daughter. This was published by the Ahram long before it appeared in El Masri Effendi.

You will agree that the letter in question which you wrote to me would be considered a gross insult not only to a prime minister of an allied country, but even to a junior official. You will agree, as well, that I would have been perfectly

justified, realising as I do that I am absolutely innocent of all your accusations, in replying to you in the same tone that you used. But knowing some of my countrymen as I do, and realising that it is very probable that you have been misled into believing things about me which are absolutely false, I gave you the benefit of the doubt and refrained, therefore, from sending to you in writing the reply which my first impulse suggested.

Now let us forget the past. I am making a final effort to convince you that I am most eager and desirous of having the friendliest relations prevail between us. You represent the British Empire here, and your Empire is now fighting to save Liberty, Freedom, Justice and Democracy, and above all to protect the rights of the smaller nations, so you should live up to this and not assume a dictatorial attitude towards Egypt.

Sir Miles, your country has a war to win, and the Lord is my witness that I want you to win it, and I want to do everything in my power to help you to win it, because I fully realise that if you win Egypt wins, and if you lose Egypt is lost. I want to help not just because I am bound to do so by our Treaty. No! I want to help as a loyal friend who feels with heart and soul that he should help for the sake of his own country and for the sake of the sincere friendship for his great Ally.

But, Sir Miles, to enable me to give this help you must help me too, and not antagonize me continually. You must cooperate with me and not try to coerce me. Your Prime Minister, Mr. Chamberlain, says repeatedly that there is nothing that cannot be settled peaceably and amicably, so why don't you act in this spirit?

Sir Miles, I represent the leading Moslem country in the world. You represent the greatest Empire in the world under whose banner more than a hundred million Moslems

live. I can be and want to be of great service to you, just as you can be to my country, so let us, right here and now, forget the past and join hands, and let us together work as real friends for the success of the struggle in which your Empire is now engaged, so that Liberty, Freedom, and Justice may triumph.

Sir Miles, for the sake of your Empire and for the sake of my Country, I implore you--respond to my efforts. Let us be friends.

Jan. 31, 1940 *for Mr. M. R. Baker*

Well, Sir Miles, I am really very glad that I was not so rash in replying to your letter and giving vent to my feelings of anger as you did in writing to me.

Sir Miles, I do not know who your informers are, nor is it any of my business who they are, but I do want you to know that you are being misinformed and misled with the express purpose of creating continual friction and ill-feelings between us.

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Sir Miles, for the sake of your Empire and for the sake of my Country, I implore you--respond to my efforts. Let us be friends.

Jan 11 1940

C O P Y

Personal

Dear Prime Minister,

All is fair in love and war, as the old saying goes, but am I not right in believing that there is a strict Press Censorship in force here? And if so, what is the explanation of the publication in the "Rose al Youssef" of the passage marked on page 10 of the enclosed copy and of the passages on pages 1 and 7 of "Al Misri Effendi" ~~xxxxxx~~ of which a copy is also enclosed?

There would seem to be only one explanation, and that is that someone in authority permitted the publication.

As regards the passage in "Al Misri Effendi", Your Excellency will remember that I myself spoke to you about the invitations to the Embassy, and particularly mentioned that His Excellency Abdel Patah Pasha had been unable to accept owing to the illness of his daughter. It is curious how that has got into the press, for I cannot believe the Pasha gave it to them?

These things are usually of the boomerang-type - they come back on the heads of their authors in the long run: and in any case they are best ignored. But Your Excellency will of course realise that they do not pass ~~xxxxxx~~ unnoticed either here or in London.

Believe me

My dear Prime Minister,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) Miles Lampson

Summary of Conversations held between C.H. and
D.B. in Jerusalem, Dec. 3rd-4th, 1939.

C.H. expressed the view that the present moment was favourable for an endeavour to reach a Jewish-Arab agreement. The state of war had for all practical purposes removed the most controversial questions. It had created common needs for all people of Palestine which could be satisfied only by a joint effort, while on the other hand, the solidarity of Jews and Arabs with Great Britain in her fight against Nazi Germany had produced the spiritual atmosphere for a rapprochement. There was another favourable factor; Egypt was now the leading Moslem power. The Egyptian Government under Ali Maher, who was becoming more and more popular with his people, was anxious to help towards a settlement of the Palestine problem. They were more moderate than the Palestine Arabs or the other Arab States, and their help could be useful in reaching an agreed Jewish-Arab settlement.

D.B. welcomed their suggestion. He described the repeated attempts made by the Jewish Agency to reach an agreement and referred to the numerous conversations held with Arab leaders both in Palestine and in the neighbouring countries long before the recent troubles had begun and even during the disturbances. Unfortunately, however, thus far no responsible Arab leader had been ready to agree to any kind of settlement. He pointed out the exemplary self-restraint maintained by the Jewish ~~xxxx~~ community and Jewish youth during the Arab terror which was due, on the one hand to the moral strength of our people, and, on the other hand, to their deep anxiety not to do anything which might render a Jewish-Arab understanding impossible.

In reply to D.B.'s question C.H. stated that they did not represent in any way the Egyptian Government or any other Arab group, nor had they any concrete proposals to make. They were speaking merely for themselves as Jews and as Egyptians who were interested in a peaceful settlement of the Palestine problem. What they were suggesting was not a settlement but rather an effort that would improve the atmosphere and create a better feeling as between Jews and Arabs. They were suggesting that a joint appeal be made to Jews and Arabs to forget the bitter past, to cooperate for the general welfare of Palestine and to stand by Great Britain in her great struggle for peace, justice and democracy. Through such an appeal, they thought, Jewish-Arab cooperation might be inaugurated in the economic, cultural and social spheres.

D.B. told them that the Jewish Agency had always been in favour of Arab-Jewish cooperation. Although he was doubtful whether economic or cultural cooperation alone, without a political solution, could radically change the situation in the country, nevertheless he was prepared to recommend to his colleagues the adoption of such steps. Since, however, any undertaking given by Jews must and would be scrupulously observed, it was absolutely essential that there should be clarity both as to the meaning and the implication of the suggested appeal and of the terms of cooperation. The first question was: Who would sign the appeal on behalf of the Arabs? In his view there was only one man who could more or less speak on behalf of the * Palestine Arabs and that was the Mufti, but he (D.B.) had serious doubts whether that gentleman would sign such an appeal. If the Mufti refused his signature would the Arab states be ready to issue such an appeal and could they guarantee that the undertaking would be honoured by the Palestine Arabs? As to the meaning of the appeal, would it be made clear to the other side that neither party must do anything against the other? As far as we were concerned it would mean that the Palestine Arabs or the Arab States would undertake not to press the British Government to stop Jewish immigration, or carry out the other proposals contained in the White Paper, or pledge itself to establish an independent Arab Palestine immediately after the war, as they were pressing now.

C.H. replied in the affirmative that this would be the meaning of the proposed appeal and added that any action of the kind described on the part of the Arabs would be a breach of faith. In addition to the Arab States the recognised leaders of the Palestine Arabs should sign the appeal. In case they refused the Arab States or the Egyptian Government alone would sign it, it being clearly understood that if the Palestine Arabs or any other Arab State were to do any hostile act against the Jews in Palestine, the Jews would be free to act as they might find it necessary, and in that event the signed appeal would become void.

D.B. then referred to the British Government. He said he wanted to make it clear on this occasion, as he had made it clear on every previous occasion when discussing the question of an Arab-Jewish agreement that he would never make any pact with the Arabs at the expense of the British. When he was having conversations with Arab leaders he always made it a principle to talk to them as if a representative of the British Government was present. On the other hand, it must be made clear that the issue of a joint public declaration to stand at the

present time by the side of Great Britain would not imply Jewish acceptance of or acquiescence in the White Paper. Both the Arabs and the British must understand that while the Jews were whole-heartedly with Great Britain in this war, the Jews still opposed the White Paper policy just as they had opposed it before the war. If these several points were clearly understood he (D.B.) would undertake to recommend to his people to sign such a joint appeal.

C.H. then reverted to the question of economic cooperation. Jews and Arabs should work together, should join the same enterprises, conduct the same companies, etc..

D.B. agreed on two conditions:

- (1) that the principle of Jewish labour in Jewish undertakings should be preserved,
- (2) that there should be real cooperation in joint undertakings and that these should be governed by the principle of reciprocity: Jewish and Arab capital, Jewish and Arab effort - not merely Jewish money and Jewish brains for the benefit of a few Arabs.

C.H. admitted the necessity of Jews employing Jewish labour so long as that labour was excluded from non-Jewish enterprises. When, however, they would succeed in inducing Arabs to employ Jewish labour in Arab undertakings, then Jewish undertakings should employ Arab labour too.

D.B. pointed out the practical differences inherent in this proposal but agreed to it in principle. He went further and suggested that the Jews would carry out their part of the bargain in a generous manner.

C.H. said that the Arabs would be urged to carry out their part honestly while the Jews would do their part generously, to which formula D.B. agreed.

C.H. then raised the question of cultural cooperation and emphasised the necessity of the young Jewish generation acquiring the Arab language and of Arabic being taught in the Jewish schools in order that young Jews should be able to converse fluently in Arabic.

D.B. agreed on condition that this, too, should be on a basis of reciprocity, i.e. that Arab schools should teach Hebrew and young Arabs should learn to converse freely in Hebrew.

There was also agreement on the desirability of Arab-Jewish cooperation in the field of social welfare, it being understood that a fund should be collected among Jews and Arabs to be distributed by joint Boards to all needy, irrespective of race or creed.

C.H. then raised the question of the appointment of Arab Directors to Jewish Companies. In this matter, too, D.B. insisted on reciprocity and emphasised that Arabs should take part in financing the enterprises in which

they would hold directorships.

C.H. gave some examples of Jewish enterprise in Egypt where the capital was raised almost exclusively by Jews and where Egyptians nevertheless took a prominent part in the management.

D.B. observed that Jews in Palestine could not be expected to act like Jews in Egypt or Jews in England, but rather like Egyptians in Egypt and Englishmen in England. If they were called upon to cooperate they wanted to have real cooperation; neither bribes nor philanthropy.

D.B. expressed his readiness, and, as he believed, also that of his colleagues, to take the initiative in any step which offered a prospect either of a settlement or an improvement of Jewish-Arab relations.

C.H. undertook to sound their friends and to communicate with the Jewish Agency as something practical emerged. (

Jaffa

18/1/1939

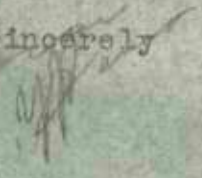
Dear Levy,

I can hardly understand your late attitude. As far as I know and am sure of is that during the last 6 years I have been one of the most loyal friends to you, if not the most loyal among them all. Regarding my work, I think you would be the most unjust man in the world if you would deny that I have been doing the impossible for you. Even the last time you phoned up to me in Beyrouth to tell me that you were to send me money next day after Christmas, you talked normal and were all feelings with me. Khaldi told me that Levy mentioned you several times to me. What hell then is the trouble? Why do not you let me hear a word from you and why did you drop me like that and left me begging in Beyrouth? I had to borrow 5 pounds from MR. Palmer and came by air to Tel Aviv yesterday. What else can I do? Falastin could not pay me for the last two months. I had some 50 pounds saved and were with Mohammad Slam, I spent them all. The Post could not and should not have sent me anything. There was due to me my pay for October with the Post. They sent it to me and was lost. I shewed the letter to MR. Palmer. Enquiries are now being made for the restoration of the cheque.

You may say what does Levy care about all Yusif's personal troubles? First of all I can never never believe this. I know you well. You may lose your temper for some time but never completely. Then I relate this to you in order to let you know what a miss I have had in Beyrouth and why I left it. More than this, you yourself told me that I must not return to Jaffa as things were bad and dangerous. Things are very dangerous Levy. You ask Khaldi. I was told before him that I should not go. I told Husain I will go even if am to be shot. What ~~knx~~ is the value of life when I see all this distorted facts in it? Friendship false, love false, even work is false?

I must hear from you soon Levy. If you mean to dispense with my services say so. That would not be the biggest blow I have had this month. Beyrouth gave me the wound that will continue bleeding in my heart till my end, which I hope will not be long to come.

Yours Sincerely



TELEPHONE :
JERUSALEM 4211.
TELEGRAMS :
MILPAL, JERUSALEM.

HEADQUARTERS BRITISH FORCES,
PALESTINE & TRANSJORDAN,
JERUSALEM.

21st November 1938.

Dear Joseph

To say that I was
amazed at the insinuation that
you were anti-British is putting
it mildly. I have known you
for a number of years, and
intimately for the past three, and
you might just as well accuse
the Pope of being anti-Catholic.

Surely your intimate association
with the highest British Officials
and General Officers Commanding
in Egypt, Palestine and Iraq
is sufficient evidence of your
attitude towards the British
Government.

Yours Sincerely,

T. G. G. G.

Major General Staff.

15/8/38
Dear Joseph

You might like to know as a
reference to our conversation of yesterday,
that Mr. Chetok sent a cable yesterday
to WEINHEIM Zionists New York, as follows. Quoting:-
"All newspaper reports based on hearsay, not
authentic information which is unavailable.
Possible Commission which has not yet
completed its work is tending towards
unfavourable conclusions, but these
will not represent decision which
lies with Parliament and British Govt.
We must always be prepared for the
worst but protest at the present juncture
are of no purpose. We are watching
developments and shall not fail to
give you warning when necessary.

Benzurion is on his way to London
and will be seeing Weyman

I remain yours as in a

hurry

Yours
G. L. L.

Reference Review / Rome 2/9 P. Post

Joseph

You will have noticed
that the Anti Jewish Campaign
is growing rapidly in Italy.
What about an article on
this subject?

we think (sometimes)
that the chief reason is
directed against Great
Britain and to make her
situation even more difficult
in the Arab Countries of
the Middle East. Since
Italy promised Sub. Rosa
to stop Anti British propaganda
until the so called Italo
British agreement is signed.
This is a good way to
carry favour with the Arabs
in readiness for the
report of the Technical
Commission.

Again Mussolini stated
quite recently that he
might be obliged to
resume his liberty of
action in all Moslem
countries and Gayda
his official spokesman
is always referring
to the Anglo Jewish
alliance in Palestine

Although I haven't seen
them I understand that
there has been some
really hot anti-British
articles in the Italian
Press recently.

You probably know of
the Italian feeling towards
Egypt much better than
I, but the banning of
Black Shirt uniforms
and military parades etc
is a cause for much
comment. Military preparations
in Libya?

Anyhow these are only
suggestions and no doubt
you are able to write
an article on this
subject much better than
I can.

G

P.S. Don't forget that the
normal state of insecurity
exists throughout Palestine
but not so much as
was anticipated today
I am going out to
dinner. Tel ~~2225~~ 4153.

Jews

Jewish agency officials are very perturbed that the Revisionist element will attempt to create Jewish trouble if the policy is to be announced by the British Government is unfavorable to the Jews. The Revisionists have come to the conclusion that they will get more from Government methods than behaving lawfully. If immigration is to be limited there will be more determined efforts to organize illegal immigration on a very large scale. They will not be deterred by Government action.

J. A. are very worried about this because it would place them in a very delicate position. There are certain officials however who disregard this and are willing to even co-operate with the Revisionists. They say that if the policy is against the policy of Zionism they are not bound to co-operate with the Government. Others of course say that it would do them more harm than good in the long run.

Sherlock still thinks that economic pressure will eventually overcome an artificial political policy. At a recent meeting of the Smaller Zionist General Council he said (Quoted)

It is true that the Arabs are
stuck up in the storm of political
warfare and terrorism but the
fact remains that the Arabs ^{population} have
been undermined to such an extent
that every Arab of any standing
has left the country, either from
fear of Government or through fear
of the Rebels. They have lost
complete sense of Economic
balance and live on their Capital
or on money lenders. The Arabs
of the villages are getting it
both ways from the Government
in the shape of heavy fines or
from the rebels. When the
political situation is clarified
they will realise their Economic
situation. They will then be
forced again to sell land
and this will bring pressure to
bear on the Government to increase
Terrorist immigration. On the other
hand the Government will be forced
to come to the conclusion that without
extended immigration it will not
be able to finance ^{to pay for} the damage
done by the rebel Arabs to
public services. The British
Treasury will also insist on
a contribution to the Defence
services. Therefore there will have
to be more immigration.

It is only a matter of time before
we have been wandering for
2000 years and we can surely

wait a few
more to effect
our aim.

The FEIWA for JERUSALEM was issued
by SHIA ALIM KASHIF AL GHIA
and Sunni ALIM IBRAHIM RANI on
7/8/38 Full text appeared in
newspaper "MAZ ZAMAN". Alarmed
the Prime Minister who fears
racial disturbances and possibly
against the Jews. A Bomb
was thrown in Taverna Club
Laura Kadooki on night
13 August. 2nd Bomb discovered
Rashed Club 14 August
Palestine defence committee
are arranging for hundreds
of volunteers to Palestine.
Amin Ruweisha & Fawzi said
to be arranging this and
will probably accompany them.
No reaction yet to FEIWA
but British authorities are
making strong representations
to Iraqi Govt.
Local gangsters being drafted
south to Tappa area to start
trouble, and strong rumors
of influx south via Akaba
for Kerak area.

Joseph

Reliable.

All Big gang leaders with the possible exception of Abdul Rahim have left Palestine for Damascus. They went via Beirut and Latakia over Taurus road then by train which was waiting in Damascus.

They are said to be staying at Funduk al ARABI. Since a meeting at which NEBIL AL ADMEN, SHUKRI Qasbiy, FAKRI Bakoudi & IZZAT JARNAZEH were present.

Said it was on the advice of DR. IZZAT TANNOUS because a favorable settlement to the Arabs was to be expected and it was impossible to fight even a number of troops as British had in the country now.

Gang leaders have been instructed to give false information so that the authorities will still believe that they are in Palestine. Supposed to stay in Damascus 3 weeks by which time terms of settlement will be known.

W. P. in his last cable says that Jewish immigration must stop as the absorptive capacity has been reached in the barren lands. 20,000 unemployed Jews out of 450,000. Only kept going by money from outside and that brought in by Jewish immigration.

No Arabs of authority with whom to negotiate will never bring back capitulation and make him a martyr not even Collins & Griffiths.

Ireland as Britain had decided
to give an Irish Ireland but
they are not going to give
up Palestine. Justice couldn't
even live here under any new
Regime. Partition is dead
new form of mandate.
Understand all the telegrams
are repeated to Berlin
by D.N.B. Have you any remarks?

G.



PALESTINE POSTS, TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES.

98

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This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this Telegram.

יש להגיש את הטופס הזה לצד כל
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on

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1518-14-59

תעלימות אדמיניסטרציה
הוראות משדרות

سلم في
مستور ب

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مستور ب



To

Joseph Levy Jerusalem

الى
5%

Authority sent consul today for
Simon

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 - II. By special messenger after receipt at office of delivery, at request of sender.
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- Charges and further particulars may be ascertained at any Post Office.
-

خدمات التوزيع السريع —

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- (١) بواسطة موزع خاص على طول الطريق
 - (٢) بواسطة موزع خاص بعد الاستلام في مكتب التوزيع بناء على طلب المرسل
 - (٣) بواسطة موزع خاص بعد الاستلام في مكتب التوزيع بناء على طلب المرسل اليه
- يمكن الاستعلام عن الاجور لـ عن اي تفصيل اخري من اي مكتب يريد
-

שרות ע"י מסירה מהירה —

השרויות דלקטן קימות: —

- (א) על ידי שליח מיוחד — כל הדרך.
- (ב) על ידי שליח מיוחד, אחרי שנתקבל במשרד המסירה — על פי דרישת השולח.
- (ג) על ידי שליח מיוחד, אחרי שנתקבל במשרד המסירה — על פי דרישת המקבל.

בגרב המהירים יותר המפרטים אפשר להודיע בכל משרד דאר.

The New York Times
Times Square

October 26, 1938.

Mr. Joseph M. Levy
Al Ahram House
Cairo, Egypt

Dear Mr. Levy:

Here is a letter from a reader
which you may or may not wish to
answer through this office.

Sincerely yours,

El James

HA

COPY

F. I. Shatara, M.D., F.A.C.S.
153 Clinton Street
Brooklyn, New York
Cumberland 6- 4881

October 25, 1938

Dr. John H. Finley
The New York Times
New York City

Dear Dr. Finley:

I am taking the liberty to call your attention to a wire-
less despatch sent from Jerusalem and published in the October 25th
issue of the New York Times, on page seventeen.

This despatch is both untrue and malicious. It is a good
specimen of venomous propaganda which deliberately misrepresents the
Arabs and Arab aspirations and does not help the Jews. The Arab papers
throughout the world watch, and usually translate, items in the New
York Times regarding Palestine and other sections of the Arab world, and
such despatches only serve to increase the bitterness and accentuate the
differences between Jews and Arabs.

The Arabs feel that the cards are stacked against them when
it comes to presenting their case to the western world. They further
feel that this is greatly due to the hold which Jews have on channels
of publicity. They feel that their cause has been deliberately mis-
represented and that the only effective method is the resort to arms.

The inclosed clipping refutes most of the statements made in
the Times despatch.

Because of the high esteem in which you are held by both Arabs
and Jews, I am hoping that you may find it possible to stop this malicious
propaganda which appears occasionally in the New York Times. Viewing this
from a narrow partisan Arab viewpoint, such despatches are useful to the
Arab cause because they add coals to the fire of the Arab revolt in Pales-
tine. But, from a long range standpoint, such despatches, by widening the
gulf between the Arabs and Jews, serve only to complicate a problem that is
extremely complicated. What is greatly needed at this time is oil on trou-
bled waters, and not gasoline on a raging fire.

Please forgive this imposition on your valuable time, but I felt
that this is an important subject that should be called to your attention.

Assuring you of my highest esteem,

Very cordially yours,

F. I. Shatara

P.S. Please return the inclosed clipping after perusal.

הסתדרות אדיציניית הדסה
HADASSAH MEDICAL ORGANIZATION



HEADQUARTERS : משרד ההנהלה

Cable : HADASSAH : לטלגרמות

Telephone : 4343 : טלפון

Jerusalem August 10, 1938. ירושלים
P.O.B. 499 ת.ד. 499

Dept.	מחלקה
Ref. No.	מספר

Mr. Joseph Levy
King David Hotel
Jerusalem.

Dear Mr. Levy:

From several American friends, I have heard favourable comment on a series of vignettes which you wrote for the New York Times, and which appeared in its magazine section. Unfortunately, they did not remember to send me clippings, so that I myself did not read what one of my friends described as "a picture in graphic terms of the disturbances and their social effects".

It strikes me that you might be interested in writing a story on Youth Aliyah and meeting the next group of children that arrives either from Germany, Austria or Poland. I should be glad to talk the matter over with you and supply you with such information as you might desire.

Sincerely,

Mrs. S.W. Halprin
Mrs. S.W. Halprin,
Palestine Correspondent.

rlh;ec;r.



הדסה - ארגון רפואי
בירושלים

638-2000-77
דרכון

Mar. 17, 1938.

HASSAN RIFAAT PASHA MINISTRY INTERIOR CAIRO

EARNESTLY	REQUEST YOU	INSTRUCT BY	TELEGRAM	IMMEDIATELY
EGYPTIAN	CONSULATE	JERUSALEM	GRANT VISA	FOR ONE WEEK
DOCTOR SIMON	GENERAL	MANAGER	PALESTINE	ORCHESTRA
WHO MUST	PROCEED CAIRO	TOMORROW	CONNECTION	FORTHCOMING
CONCERTS EGYPT	BY ORCHESTRA	ALSO	ARRANGEMENTS	NEW DALTON
EGYPTIAN OPERA	STOP I	GUARANTEE	HIS DEPARTURE	WITHIN WEEK

Mar. 19, 1938

MERTON CAIRO

PLEASE
THANKS

REMEMBER

HASSAN RIFAAT ~~THANKS~~

URGENT

LEVY

Kindest
this matter
past two
years stop
Egypt connection
stop Simon
been making

Regards

as urgent

years stop

connection

Simon

making

stop
many
shall be
orchestra
short trips

between

thanks happy
most grateful
several times

palestine

each winter
your treating

Bairam

Joseph Levy

KING DAVID HOTEL
JERUSALEM.

Nov. 15, 1938.

Suleiman Bey Naguib
Assistant Director
Royal Opera House
Cairo, Egypt.

Dear Suleiman Bey,

I would appreciate it if you would kindly give any assistance you can to my good friend Dr. H. Simon, the general manager of the Palestine Symphony Orchestra. He is visiting Cairo in connection with the forthcoming concerts of the Orchestra in Egypt. Please do all you can for him.

With many thanks and kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Joseph M. Levy.

AIR MINISTRY.

ADASTRAL HOUSE,
KINGSWAY, W.C.2.

21st. February, 1938.

W. J. J. J.

Thank you for your letter of the 15th with Enclosure. I have only had time to read through it rather quickly but can say, at any rate, that I agree with the general conclusions as to the myth of Pan-Arabism. I do feel, however, that although a true Arab combination still appears quite impossible to achieve they have shown that they can combine to a certain extent if they are given a definite focus such as they were allowed to have over the question of Palestine. That is, they can combine to create for themselves a nuisance value whereas they are unable to combine for positive good either to themselves or their neighbours. I should like to write to you again on this subject later.

I snatched five days away from the Office last week which is the first I have had since I landed in July. I spent a very pleasant lazy time at home, but it means that there are a good many things waiting to be done here in the office to-day.

Any letter that you address to me personally here and marked "Personal" will come to me alone, and I shall be glad to hear what you have to write about.

My private affairs are still much in the same state but I hope for a solution in the very near future.

Kindest regards to you and all the family from Pamela and myself,

Yours

W. J. J. J.

J. M. Levy, Esq.,
15, Rue Nebatat,
Garden City,
Cairo,
Egypt.

*C. S. No letter for type set. ver. but I -
see to be a popular evening. long
Kinds.*

THE MYTH OF PAN-ARABISM

By

Joseph A. Levy

Cairo.

For the western world the word "Arab" has always held a certain fascination. With it are associated stories of adventure and romance, the burning sands of the desert, Arabian nights, bright moonlit skies, and gorgeously robed sheikhs on handsome steeds. But is this a true picture of the Arab? While it may make good fiction or reading or serve as an excellent theme for use in Hollywood, in real life today the Arab bears but little resemblance to the romantic figure visualized in the world at large.

Scattered over a vast expanse of territory extending from the southern and eastern shores of the Mediterranean southward into the heart of Africa and eastward to the Persian Gulf, the Arabs of today are, for the most part, fellahs--poor ignorant peasants, illiterate masses whose only concern in life is the struggle to eke out a meager living--peaceful, harmless souls, when unaroused or unincited by ambitious politicians, devoted to their homes and their families.

There is among them a large proportion of bedouins--nomad tribes, tent

dwellers wandering from place to place, settling wherever they chance to find pasture for their livestock. They are not fearful.

Since time immemorial raiding and robbing one another has been one of the main occupations of these tribes. Yet they may be classed among the most hospitable peoples of the human race. A bedouin will share his meal, no matter how little he may have himself, with his guest, and he will always offer him shelter. Then comes the paradox. Once this guest is beyond the bounds of his host's domain, it is not at all unusual for the latter--either himself or his emissary--to rob his former guest of all his possessions. To the bedouin raiding and robbing on the one hand, and extreme hospitality on the other are traditional. The life of the bedouin is hard. Poverty and misery are his lot. So it has been since the days of Ishmael, the first Arab bedouin. Ordinarily disinterested in anything outside his own realm, he may from time to time be incited, especially on a religious issue, to a state of mad frenzy. With forceful provocation his ferocity and lust for plunder know no bounds.

The standard of living among the fellaheen and bedouins is extremely low. It is the usual thing for peasant families of eight or ten to live in a miserable mud hovel or goat's hair tent together with their goat or donkey or any livestock they may possess. The life of the fellah, too, is hard. Laboring in the fields from sunrise to sunset, he returns home weary, too weary to think of aught but his own immediate interests. The affairs of the big outside world, or even of his own country are no concern of his. Of international or even national politics the simple fellah knows little and cares less. He aims not high. His ambition is satisfied if he earns sufficient for the subsistence of himself and his family. He knows of no better life, therefore he does not crave for it. Daily bread, a roof over his head, fodder for his cattle, if he has any, a good season's crop, and his goal has been attained.

There is, also, another picture of the Arab--a minority wealthy element, living like feudal overlords in the lap of luxury, enjoying every pleasure and amenity of life that money can buy. Still another group constitutes a middle class--students and white collar clerks with a semblance of education, the hangers on and henchmen of the politicians, hopeful that their cheering and loyalty may some day bear fruit in the form of a more lucrative position in some government post. The wealthy landowner is too busily occupied in amassing his fortune to concern himself with the inner workings of his country's government--he takes little or no interest unless in some way or other his business is affected.

The Arab politicians are, for the most part, men of liberal professions, although a large number of them belong to the "rentier" class--people deriving an income from their property and engaging in no business. These professional politicians have become a factor in Arab countries only within the last twenty years. With the rapid development of communications between the East and the West, and the strides made by the Arabic press these Arabs, especially those who have had a European education, began to imitate the political and nationalist movements of the western world. Today these politicians abound in Oriental countries. They dabble in politics and run their governments with the students and white collar workers as their followers and supporters, or

enemies, as the case may be, depending on where their party affiliations lie. To the world at large these politicians present themselves as the champions and guardians of their poor oppressed peoples.

To anyone well acquainted with conditions in Arab countries, the cry of Arab political leaders for freedom and independence from the yoke of foreign powers evokes no sympathy whatsoever. It amuses him. The nationalistic movements that have cropped up since the War in almost all the Arabic speaking countries are nothing more than instruments in the hands of these leaders for attaining more power and wealth, and, at the same time, distracting the minds of the people from the internal politics of their country.

The hyphenated word Pan-Arabism has been most exaggeratedly overdone and its importance inflated by XIX writers, particularly those in the English and French languages, who believe themselves to be experts on Arab affairs. A visit to the Arab countries in the Near and Middle East, a few interviews with the national political leaders in their respective countries, and such writers have collected enough material for a series of articles, or even a book on the "menacing danger of the Pan-Arab movement". It is not an unusual occurrence for an honorable English Lord or a veteran M.P. in the House of Lords or House of Commons, as the case may be, to deliver a lengthy discourse airing his knowledge concerning the dangers of a united Arab movement, although in nine cases out of ten, he has ^{not} spent even one day of his life in an Arab country. Almost invariably these honorable representatives of The British nation derive their knowledge of Arab affairs from the articles and books mentioned above. It is noteworthy that such eminent and learned writers as H. St. John Philby and Bertram Thomas, who have spent the better part of their lives among Arabs, never refer in their writings to the "imminent menace of Pan-Arabism".

Close insight into conditions in Arab countries reveals that the idea of Pan-Arabism is nothing more than a myth. If ever there was any chance of the realization of such a movement when it was first talked of at the Arab conference in Paris in 1913, paradoxical as it may seem, the postwar creation of independent Arab states shattered, for at least another two generations, every possibility of a great united Arabia.

Independent states signify independent governments which, in turn, provide lucrative positions of power and importance. With but very few exceptions, the aim of the Arab national champions is a ministerial portfolio, membership in a so-called parliament, or some high government post. The more countries, the more ministerial vacancies, and the more government and parliamentary jobs. A United States of Arabia, which is supposed to be the ultimate aim of Pan-Arabism would eliminate the largest number of the lucrative positions. The idea of Pan-Arabism has as much chance of realization as that of Pan-Europeanism, or the late Monsieur Briand's dream of a United States of Europe. It is not difficult to understand the reason why.

The Imam Yehia of Yemen is by no means a well-wisher of his neighbor, King Ib Saud of Saudi Arabia. The latter, in turn, despises the Imam Yehia, as well as the Hashimite rulers, King Ghazi of Iraq and his uncle the Emir Abdullah of Transjordan. The fathers of the Syrian Republic are jealously guarding their independence and will not hear of their country uniting with Iraq. (The late King Feisal tried to effect such an annexation.) Or, in Palestine, the national leaders never talk of unity with Syria, from which they have been separated only since the World War. What they want is an independent Arab government in Palestine. The Iraqis look upon the Syrian officials in the Iraqi Government as foreign intruders. Despite a population of less than three million in a vast expanse of 140,000 square miles, most of which is fertile soil, Iraq does not admit mass immigration of Arabs from other lands. "Iraq for the Iraqis" is the slogan one hears there. If Pan-Arabism were a reality one would expect that country, more than any other Arab state, to excel all others in effecting world wide Arab cooperation and unity, for it was there that Lawrence's champion of the Arab Revolt, King Feisal, reigned. It is the birthplace and home of other heroes of the same Arab Revolt, the late Yassin Pasha el Hashimi and the late Jaafar Pasha el Askari, as well as Nuri Pasha Said. What so-called experts interpret as a Pan-Arab movement are the frequent gatherings and the speeches delivered by Arab political and nationalist leaders. When an occasion presents itself, whether at a gathering in sympathy with Syria's aspiration for independence or a protest against the partition of Palestine, in their fiery patriotic speeches particular

emphasis is laid on the "great" Arab nation, and the "great" Arab movement. But all this, any experienced observer will verify, is ^Emerely a means of creating a ~~fav~~ favorable impression and gaining the sympathy of the uninformed masses. These tactics are helpful in more ways than one. If the champions of the Arab movement themselves hold the reins of government they expect that their brilliant oratory heralding the Arab cause will strengthen their position in office. If they are not in power, they hope by such means to attain it. The basic fact remains, namely that the political leaders in any of the Arab countries are interested primarily and almost solely in obtaining or retaining the reins of government in their respective lands.

The Arab conference in Bludan, Syria, which was convoked to discuss and protest against the Palestine partition ~~xxxxxx~~ scheme, illustrates more than any other recent Arab event the lack ^{OF} official ^{IN} interest on the part of the Arab countries in the national aspirations of one another. Although nearly four hundred ^{PERSONS} attended that conference not one officially represented any Arab government. The Premier of Syria, where the conference was held, told this writer just a few days before the opening, "You must understand that the Syrian government has nothing whatsoever to do with the ~~xi~~ calling of the conference or the resolutions it will adopt". He also placed emphasis on the fact that the Syrian National Bloc, which is the most powerful party there, and to which the members of the present Syrian cabinet belong, has no connection with the conference. To one personally acquainted with most of the political leaders in that Arab countries it was evident that a large number of those gathered in Bludan were disappointed politicians from their respective lands. The rest ^{WE} were largely well to do Arabs who usually spend their summers in the Lebanese and Syrian mountain resorts. The latter attended mostly ~~af~~ out of curiosity or because it provided a diversion and broke up the monotony of the dull summer holiday. Above all, making an appearance at such a conference could do no harm and might do themselves some good in their political future, was their line of reasoning. What did the Bludan conference accomplish? Nothing. Fiery speeches on Arab patriotism were delivered, protest resolutions were passed, but after it was all over Pan-Arabism had not advanced a single step.

Similar to the Bludan conference, and of just as little significance

in their relation to the advancement of Pan-Arabism, were the protests by Iraq and Egypt against the Palestine partition scheme at the Assembly of the League of Nations last September. It afforded an excellent opportunity for these so-called independent Arab countries to make themselves heard and to bring themselves into the limelight, even if only momentarily. These governments attach vast importance to membership in the League. They feel that, having attained it, they have discarded the garb of childhood and reached maturity. The protest against the Palestine partition scheme was a rare opportunity for them to give expression to that sense of maturity. ~~Thexprateixagaxnt thxEmixtixnpxarkixixnxxhmx~~ After all, in outstanding international problems neither Iraq nor Egypt plays an important role. In the case of both these countries it is Britain that is responsible for their protection against foreign invasion.

It may be argued that the intervention by the Arab kings to call off the general Arab strike in Palestine in 1936 substantiates the theory of Arab cooperation and unity. But this may be easily refuted upon learning the conditions and circumstances that led to that intervention. The disturbances and the general Arab Strike in Palestine in 1936 lasted six months. At the beginning of the third month the now defunct Palestine Arab High Committee had realized that things had gone too far. The Arab population was being ruined economically. The British government was adamant in its refusal to grant any of the Arab demands, which were the stoppage of Jewish immigration, prohibition of the sale of land to Jews, and the establishment of a national government. The Arab High Committee did not dare to call off the strike and the disturbances for fear of losing their prestige since they had nothing to offer as a price. In spite of themselves, they were forced to continue^e to encourage the prolongation of the strike. But behind the scenes the president of the Arab High Committee besieged the neighboring Arab kings and potentates with pleas to intervene and appeal directly to the Arabs of Palestine to end the strike and the disturbances. But his pleas were in vain. None of the kings wanted to interfere. It was only when the British government finally decided to make it known to the Arab kings that it had no objection to their intervention that King Ibn Saud, King Ghazi, and the Emir Abdullah issued a joint appeal to the ~~Rxxi~~ Palestine Arabs to end the strike, promising that they would

use their good offices with Great Britain to safeguard Arab rights in Palestine. But this was done more to please Britain than the Palestine Arab High Committee.

Even admitting that Arabs, wherever they may be, do show interest in Palestine, it is by no means a criterion that Pan-Arabism is a reality.

Lack of political foresight on the part of the different elements concerned there, has allowed the Arab-Jewish problem in Palestine to become a Moslem religious issue. Realizing that on political grounds they could not arouse any sympathy whatsoever from Arabs outside Palestine, the principal Arab politicians there were clever enough to garb their political grievances in a religious robe. They spread the word far and wide that the Jews had designs on the sacred shrines of Islam in ~~Jerusalem~~ Jerusalem. But even through such tactics they succeeded in gaining the support of only a few Moslems here and there, although now and then, in reply to appeals coached in religious terms they may have sent messages expressing sympathy with the Palestine Arab cause. But such messages are as significant as a message from the president of the United States to an Elk's convention. At a distance less than a day's travel by automobile from Palestine lies the fertile Sanjak of Alexandretta. Even since the French were entrusted with the mandate over Syria the Sanjak was always considered as part and parcel of Syria. Out of a population of 240,000 in the Sanjak, 80,000 are Turks. Shortly after the conclusion of the Franco-Syrian treaty, a little more than a year ago, according to whose terms Syria will become a fully independent country in 1940, the Turkish inhabitants of Alexandretta started a movement for the separation of the Sanjak from Syria. As this movement grew it resulted in demonstrations, serious clashes, riots between Arabs and Turks. The League of Nations had to interfere and the final outcome was that the Sanjak of Alexandretta is to become a semi-independent state under the aegis of the League with a ~~high~~ high commissioner as chief executive, most probably a Frenchman.

Syria is a purely Arab country. Against the decision of the League concerning the Sanjak of Alexandretta the Syrian Parliament protested. The Syrian students protested. Every Syrian public institution protested. But did Iraq protest? Did Saudi Arabia protest? Did the

Lebanon protest? Did Koweit and Bahrein protest? Did Morocco protest? Did Transjordan protest? Did the patriotic Arab leaders in Palestine declare themselves ready to come to the aid of Syria, to go themselves and send their sons to protect Alexandretta so that it should remain Arab? No. No one bothered. The Syrians have been left to fight their own battle. Unlike Palestine they have no holy Mosque el Akssa to flaunt before the Moslem world and thus arouse religious sentiment. Syria's Sanjak of Alexandretta problem is purely a political one. Therefore no one interferes.

When, at the instigation of some Palestine Arab leaders, it was proposed that a Moslem Arab Congress be held in Mecca during the annual pilgrimage season, King Ibn Saud flatly refused to allow such a congress to take place within his kingdom. This shrewd monarch of the Arabian Peninsula is not interested in the politics of other Arab countries. (He would be if he could annex them to his own realm.)

The recent uprisings of the Arabs in Morocco, Tunisia and Algiers against the French for independence neither provoked protests against the French nor brought ^{FORTH} ~~any~~ aid or even sympathy from any Arabs in the Near and Middle East.

The Arabs are not united, and for generations to come will not be so. It would be a gross misrepresentation to say that there are no real Arab patriots who are sincere ~~idealists~~ idealists, dreaming of Pan-Arabism and a United States of Arabia. But these honest idealists are by far outnumbered by the professional Arab politicians who, like politicians everywhere in the world, are interested primarily in themselves and their immediate entourage. Cleverer, shrewder, more intelligent, better orators than the idealists, these professional Arab politicians manage to come to the fore and gain popularity. Thus they are recognized as the spokesmen and ~~xxx~~ representatives of their people.

The Arabs were once a great power in the world. They contributed immensely to science and art. But they had a mighty fall and a great setback especially with the ascent to power of the Ottomans who subjugated the largest majority of them for nearly five and a half centuries. The last World War ^v gave them a chance of rebirth. The new Arab nationalism is still in its infancy. It is still suffering growing pains, and it will

take two generations, if not more, before it will reach full maturity,
Then, and then only, Pan-Arabism may have a chance of realization.

take two generations, if not more, before it will reach full maturity.
Then, and only

קרן היסוד

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731 ש"ס ת"ת
HEAD OFFICE
JERUSALEM P.O. B. 731

LH:AL
11.050

7th January, 1938.

Mr. Joseph Levy,
House Al-Haram,
Cairo.

Dear Mr. Levy,

I am wondering whether you intend coming to Jerusalem in the near future when you have had your fill of the political upheavals in Cairo. Do let me know whether this will be the case for, apart from the pleasure of seeing you again, I should like to talk over with you an article for the New York Times which, I understand you have been, or will be asked to write on twenty years of activity in the upbuilding of Palestine, with particular reference to American participation in that programme. Such an article would have been especially opportune for the National Conference on Palestine assembling in Washington on January 22nd and 23rd. Should you need any material I would be only too pleased to help you.

With best regards, also to Mrs. Levy and the boy,

Yours sincerely,

Les Herrman

7701177

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS

AN AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW

HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG
EDITOR

45 EAST SIXTY-FIFTH STREET
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS: FORAFFAIRS, NEW YORK

30 November 1937

Joseph M. Levy, Esq.
15 Sharia El-Nabatat
Garden City
Cairo, Egypt

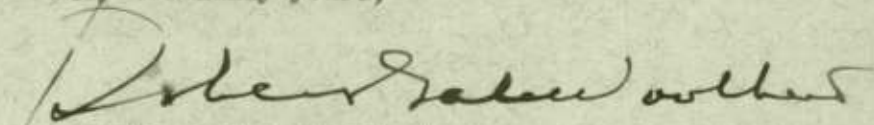
Dear Levy:

I have meant to write you ever since my return to New York. But I have been so completely occupied in catching up with back work and in preparing a couple of articles for publication that I simply have not had a spare moment. You might be interested to know, incidentally, that one of the things I have written, which will appear in the forthcoming issue of FOREIGN AFFAIRS, is called "Pan Arabism and the Palestine Problem." I shall see that a copy is sent you and if you are not too disgusted with my temerity and naiveté, I would very much appreciate your general reactions to it. On the whole, I imagine you will disagree with it. Some who have read it regard it as a pro-Arab article, though Arabs here in New York to whom I showed it have not reacted that way. I really tried to be quite impartial.

I was sorry that my sojourn in Cairo had to be so short for I would have dearly loved to chew the fat with you some more. I am very grateful to you for the time and hospitality that you gave me and I trust that I shall someday have the opportunity of reciprocating. In the meantime, I wonder if you will do me a couple of small favors. In the first place, I should like the exact name and address of the gentleman whom we met in Groppi's and who, I believe, is the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph. The New York office of that paper is unable to give me any information on this count. I should also appreciate your advice as to which paper published in a European language in Egypt you regard as the most impartial and most complete source for information as to political trends in Egypt and neighboring countries. I am wondering, in other words, whether there would be any use in my subscribing to a paper in that part of the world as a means of keeping in touch more closely with both the internal and inter-Arabic - let us say - developments *of the moment*.

Please remember me to you wife and the rest of your household. I wish I could drop in on you frequently.

Very cordially yours,


Robert Gale Woolbert

October 19, 1932

Aubrey Mallach, Editor
Young Judaean Magazine
111 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

Dear Mr. Mallach,

I have no objection to your reprinting in the Young Judaean Magazine my article, "Vignettes of Peace in Troubled Palestine", which appeared in the magazine section of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Very truly yours,

THE YOUNG JUDAEAN

111 Fifth Avenue

New York City

Aubrey Mallach
Editor

September 29, 1937

Mr. Joseph M. Levy
Al Ahram House
Cairo, Egypt

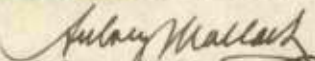
Dear Mr. Levy:

Mr. Lester Markel, the Sunday Editor of the New York Times, has given us permission to reprint your article, "Vignettes of Peace in Troubled Palestine," that appeared several weeks ago in the New York Times, if you give your consent to our reprinting it.

Our Magazine is distributed to about ten thousand Jewish children in this country, and I feel that an article such as yours is one which they should have a chance to read.

I hope that you will be good enough to give us your permission to reprint the article in one of our issues.

Sincerely yours,


Aubrey Mallach, Editor
YOUNG JUDAEAN MAGAZINE

AM:EM

ROGER W. STRAUS
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

April 5, 1937.

Mr. Joseph M. Levy,
Al Ahram House,
Cairo, EGYPT.

Dear Joe:

I presume you are again down to regular routine now that you have gotten rid of both the Sulzbergers and the Straus' and their ailments.

I want to take this occasion to thank you again for your many kindnesses to Mrs. Straus and myself.

You will remember a day or two before I left Cairo I left with you a memorandum concerning a man who is supposed to live in Tel-Aviv that the attorney fighting the rackets here gave me. That particular racket has been smashed, and I would like to have the memorandum returned as Mr. Dewey's office has asked for it.

Before I left I went to a silversmith in Cairo and ordered a cigarette case to be sent you as a small token of our appreciation for your kindness to us. I wonder if you received it.

I hope the situation in Palestine will quiet down, and am hopeful the Royal Commission's report will be fair and firm, and that the British Government will carry forward a stronger policy than they have in the past.

I watch your despatches with a great deal of interest, and of course can interpret them better than before our trip.

I hope by this time Mrs. Levy has entirely recovered and that your boy is in good health.

Mrs. Straus joins me in sending our best regards to the three of you.

Cordially yours,

Roger W. Straus

On 1981

PL

JAMES IF ONLY POSSIBLE GIVE GINSBURG ANOTHER
CHANCE STOP ~~ASK~~ MAGNES ~~REQUESTS~~ ^{ASK ME CABLE} QUOTE URGENTLY
REQUEST ~~SULZB~~ GIVE GINSBURG ANOTHER CHANCE
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UNQUOTE ~~YE~~ STRONGLY ~~RECOGN~~ SUPPORT STOP
AM IN JERUSALEM

(Unsent)



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JERUSALEM

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COLLECT VIA EASTERN

PRESS NYTIMES LONDON

JAMES GINZBERG MY PALESTINE ASSUSTANT WHO COVERING ROYAL COMMISSION CONFESSES
OMITTED LINE ATTRIBUTING TO NAZIS THE THREAT JEWELL DESTROY WORLD AND ADMITS
PARAPHRASED TOO FREELY REMAINDER WEIZMANN'S STATEMENT WHICH YOU QUERIED STOP
WEIZMANN'S VERBATIM TESTIMONY QUOTE OUR YOUTH IN DIASPORA UNHAPPY BECAUSE ITS DOOM
TO INACTIVENESS AND SUFFERING AND UNSEEING END ITS SUFFERING IS CAUGHT OUT OF SHEER
DESPAIR IN NETS EXTREMIST MOVEMENTS STOP THEIR DESPAIR GROWS IN VOLUME DAILY AS
UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASES STOP THEREFORE THOSE AMONG OUR QUOTE FRIENDS UNQUOTE ON
OTHER SIDE RHINE WHO THREATENED LIBELLED US SAYING IF JEWS DONT GET PALESTINE
THEYLL BE DESTROY WHOLE WORLD ETC ETC STOP EYE DONT AGREE CUMTHIS THREAT BUT ITS
APT MAKE US THINK IF SYOUTH UNGIVEN HOPE FOR RENAISSANCE AND FOR STRAIGHTENING
BACKS WHERE WILL IT END UNQUOTE STOP DEEPLY REGRET UNFORTUNATE ERROR

LEVY

COLLECT VIA EASTERN

Dec. 2, 1936

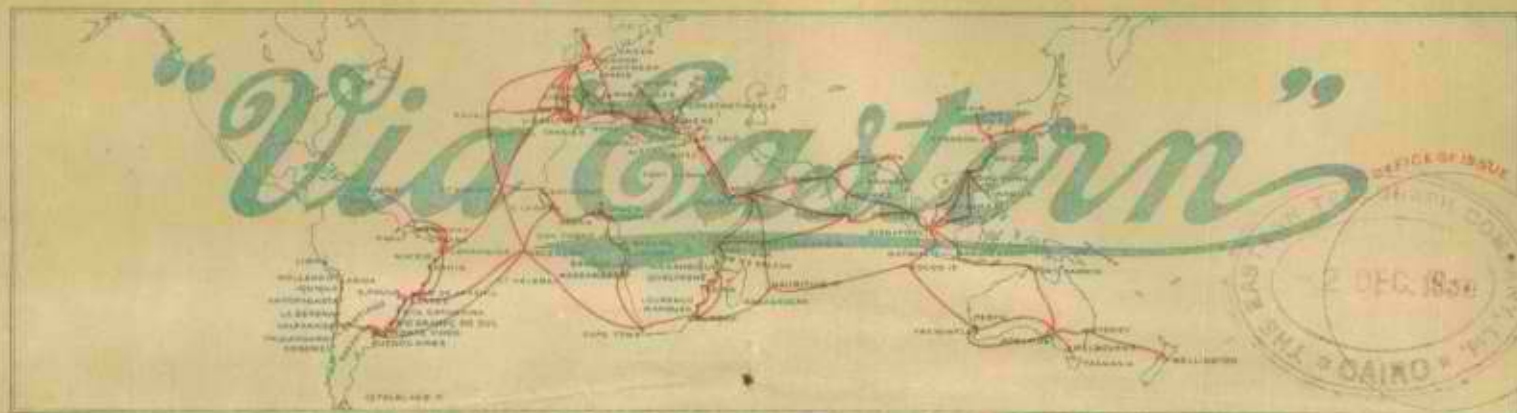
PRESS NYKTIMES LONDON

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LEVY

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LEVY PLEASE CONFIRM BY CABLE CORRECTNESS YOUR
QUOTATION WEIZMANN DISPATCH NOVEMBER 25 QUOTE
WHO UNLESS PALESTINE IS GIVEN JEWS IS FACED
WITH MENAGE OF HUGE ARMY INTERNATIONAL
MALCONTENTS CAPABLE IN THEIR DESPAIR OF
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LEVY EXJAMES GINZBERG ERROR ON WEIZMAN

INEXCUSABLE PLEASE DISPENCE WITH HIS

SERVICES AT ONCE = NYKTINES +

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL,

Calcutta, India, October 8, 1936

AIR MAIL

Subject: Indian Reaction to the Situation in Palestine.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

The Arab revolt in Palestine has been particularly prominent in Indian circles during September. The Moslems naturally have been most vociferous, not only in the Legislature but also to the Viceroy himself; and the Hindus have tried to curry favor with the Moslems by sympathetic denunciations of Imperial policy.

Adjournment motions censuring His Majesty's Government were disallowed by the Viceroy, but on September 28 he finally received a Moslem delegation which presented an address on the subject. The deputation's complaint stressed the fact that the coercive measures of Great Britain were an obstacle to Anglo-Moslem cooperation. It pointed out that the Mandate in Iraq had terminated some years ago and that the French had given up the Mandate in Syria which would now have a responsible indigenous government. The address appealed for the abrogation of the Balfour Declaration, the ending of the Mandate and British help in the establishment of a Palestinian Government.

Lord Linlithgow took some pains to alleviate Moslem

anxiety

anxiety by means of a long and careful reply. He denied that there had been any expropriation of Arab settlers or any violation of the sanctity of places holy to Islam. He accepted the delegation's suggestion that the Balfour Declaration was a measure which emerged from special conditions of the Great War but said: "You will agree with me that it would not be possible to substantiate the claims that its operation, its extent or its duration were in any way intended or announced to be limited to the period of the War, nor is it the case that there is any limitation in the terms of the decisions taken at the time in question as to the nationality or origin of the Jews, who in conformity with the terms of the Declaration were to be permitted to make their home in Palestine." He emphasized the point that the conflict is essentially political and racial rather than religious in character.

The Viceroy described the resulting situation as most unsatisfactory and declared that His Majesty's Government had been reluctantly forced to take definite action for the re-establishment of law and order. These steps are entirely separate from the merits of the matters to be investigated by the Royal Commission. The object is to put an end to a campaign of "violence and terrorism which it is not too much to regard as having passed beyond the control of the Arab leaders." He declared that it was quite untrue that the British Government was actuated by any hostility to the Moslem world, as evidenced by the recent visit of the King to Turkey and the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. In Palestine itself the Government had received with gratitude the friendly offers of Arab rulers and notabilities to use their efforts in attempts at

conciliation.

conciliation.

Throughout the crisis Delhi has kept in close touch with London officially, and the Viceroy stated that he had been in constant private communication with the Secretary of State for India on the subject. He ended with an appeal to the delegation to remove any impression among the Moslem community that their attitude was not appreciated by the Government of India or that its feelings have not been represented to His Majesty's Government, and he asked the delegation to use its influence in order that the situation may be treated with the maximum of balance and restraint.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Congress Party, obviously in an effort to flatter the Moslem community, declared "Palestine Day" to demonstrate the Hindu community's sympathy with the Arabs. In an address at Allahabad on September 26, the Pandit not only demonstrated the desired sympathy but also his socialistic tendencies and the usual fulminations against Imperialism. Commencing with references to the Spanish chaos, he maintained that financial aid from the City of London was used to help the insurgents and in this vital issue that the ruling classes and Government of Britain definitely favored Fascism. Essentially Imperialism and Fascism are of one family and "thus we find the Indian struggle for independence a part of this world's struggle against Imperialism and Fascism and so also the struggle that is going on against British Imperialism in Palestine." There the problem is one of Arabs and Jews; like the

Indian

Indian communal problem the British Government has seen fit to produce a similar situation in Palestine. "The Jews are the victims of crude Fascism....it is a misfortune that they should allow themselves to be exploited... Our sympathies and good wishes go out to the people of Palestine in this hour of their distress."

The Moslem press is of course very anti-British in the matter and says that Jewish immigration to Palestine should be restricted for no other reason than that by allowing wealthy Jews into the country economic strangulation of the Arabs has taken place. Another editorial lauds the French Government for giving up the Mandate in Syria, but it fails to point out the violences that have occurred in Syria under the French rule.

The Hindu press states that no honest attempt has been made by the British Government to liquidate the Arab-Jew difficulties. So far repression has failed to guide the Arabs or to curb their indomitable spirit of freedom. "The Palestine problem cannot be solved by British bayonets but by statesmanship and foresight." An article in a different vein says that the Moslems in India seem more interested in establishing a responsible government in Palestine than in India itself. This is to be expected as the Moslems in India are willing to put with British rule, and therefore "it sounds a bit incongruous that they should demand the cessation of British authority in Palestine".

It remains to be seen how much the apprehensions of the Indian Moslems will be allayed by the Viceroy's declaration. Concern doubtless exists, but it should

not be overlooked that the Moslems are using the situation tactically to improve their position in Indian politics, nor should the Hindu sympathy in the matter be regarded as anything but a further effort to embarrass Delhi.

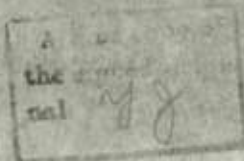
Respectfully yours,

Rufus H. Lane, Jr.
American Consul

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September 28th,
1936.

Mr. Joseph Levy,
King David Hotel,
Jerusalem.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Levy:

I have just returned to Palestine and I hasten to write to you to tell you how deeply I appreciate your excellent articles in the "New York Times". My brother sends me the clippings regularly. I must say you have done this job not only accurately and lucidly, but with deep insight and understanding of the situation and with courage.

Nothing that has been done by any one individual can be considered more helpful than your reports of the disturbances in the "New York Times". I have no doubt whatever that it has considerably strengthened our position, when it needed such strengthening very badly.

My wife joins me in sending best regards and good wishes for the New Year to all of you, including your youngster with his "Oh boy! Oh boy!! Oh boy!!!".

As ever, cordially yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading 'Emanuel Neumann'.

Emanuel Neumann.

en.ht



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
JERUSALEM.

Confidential

15th May, 1936.

Dear Mr. Levy,

One or two of my Jewish friends tell me they have heard from friends in America that according to the American Press the situation in Palestine is such that there is no security either for person or property.

I am distressed if any statements should be made which cause groundless fears for the safety of friends, and I know that I may rely upon your influence to prevent the belief in any exaggerated reports that may have been published in America. The situation is difficult enough for Jews without exaggeration, who I think have shewn excellent restraint, and I am sure you realise that my Government and the police are doing all they can to stop all disorders on a large scale as well as end the cases of arson and crop burning, despite the



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JERUSALEM.

inherent difficulties of catching criminals who
act mainly under cover of darkness. None the
less ~~over~~ nearly 700 arrests have been made.

I remain,
in haste,
yours sincerely,

Arthur Waugh